Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

The sheet of celloidin is easily made by pouring a thin layer of celloidin in alcohol and ether on a clean glass plate.

Zoological Laboratory, THURLOW C. NELSON.
Univ. of Wisc.

EVIDENCE AS TO THE NUMBER OF SEGMENTS IN THE HEAD OF INSECTS

Students of insects estimate the number of somites entering into the insect head variously from one to nine. It appears to the writer that the number of muscle units in the mass of neck muscles may have some bearing on this question. The accompanying section (Plate V, figure 8) shows the condition in the neck of the tussock moth. Here we find five pairs of superimposed muscle bundles extending into the head. This fact perhaps strengthens the view that the five pairs of modified appendages about the head stand for so many segments. This muscular arrangement is quite generally found in insects.

E. W. ROBERTS.

ANIMAL MICROLOGY

This well known book, now also well used for ten years, has recently been reissued in an enlarged second edition. The new volume represents a 20% increase over the original. The plan of the first edition has been maintained. This consists of a series of chapters dealing with the steps necessary in handling various kinds of animal materials; the reason for taking these steps in the way suggested; the points where difficulties are most likely to be encountered and the way to avoid these; and thus the means of discovering and remedying defective results.

In appendices are given an elementary treatment of the microscope and the principles of its making and use; a record of the formulæ for the making of the most used reagents, and suggestions for using them; a table of the tissues and organs of animals, and the most accepted method of killing, fixing, hardening, sectioning, staining, and other technic if any; a brief description of the methods peculiarly suitable to various groups of animals; and finally tables of weights and measures, and equivalents.